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ORGANIZED, JANUARY, 1883.

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The National Geographic Society, the object of which is the increase and diffusion of geographical knowledge, has a paying membership of 1,000. Its membership is not restricted to geographical explorers, but is open to any person engaged, temporarily or otherwise, in the work of spreading geographical knowledge or interested in the work to be done. The annual subscription fee for active members, \$2.00 per annum. For corresponding members, \$2.00 per annum. Active members may have an extract of their publications. The National Geographic Magazine is sent gratis to all members, friends writing and corresponding.

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Gerrit Greene Hubbard

THE
National Geographic Magazine

Vol. IX

FEBRUARY, 1886

No. 2

GARDNER GREENE HUBBARD

An Address delivered at the Memorial Services held at the Church
of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., December 11, 1887,

By Rev. THOMAS S. HAMPTON, D. D.

Our Capital city has lost its first citizen in civil life. The country and the world have lost a benefactor. Science, art, invention, discovery, the legal profession, philanthropy, broad-minded and generous culture, intelligent and refined hospitality are distinctly impoverished. Friendship of a pure, unselfish, persistent sort will miss a noble exemplar. Family life of the ideal type will have one less illustration among us. We are all personally bereaved today, and feel it our right to mingle our sorrows even with the more intimate grief of kindred, as we gather here to pay our last tribute of respect, reverence, and love.

Gardner Greene Hubbard was descended from an educated and gentle ancestry on both sides for many generations. Physically, mentally, and morally his heredity, and so his personal nature, were of the best. He was born in Boston August 25, 1822. His father, Samuel, an alumnus of Yale and a doctor of laws from Yale, Dartmouth, and Harvard, was an accomplished lawyer, and during his last years a member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. His grandfather, William, was a successful merchant. Back of this the family is English, its first representative in America being William Hubbard, a graduate of Harvard in 1642; pastor for 33 years at Ipswich, Mass., and historian of New England. His mother, Mary, was the daughter of Gardner Greene, of Boston, one of the most prosperous and eminent men of his day.

After careful preparation at the then, as now, excellent Boston schools, Mr. Hubbard took a full course at Dartmouth in the class of 1841, and at once entered upon the study of law at Cambridge.

Admitted to the bar in 1843, he entered the office of Benjamin P. Curtis and remained with that eminent firm until its head came to this city to take his seat upon the Supreme Bench of the United States. For twenty years he practised his profession in Boston and for five years longer in this capital, to which he was drawn by considerations of health and by our salubrious climate. It is so long since Mr Hubbard laid down his profession (almost twenty years) and he has since become so eminent in so many other activities that his record as a lawyer has become obscured; but he was thorough in this as in all else. He was associated with Webster and other great men in many notable cases. Both Dartmouth College and Columbian University gave him a doctorate of laws. Had he devoted himself till life's close to his first pursuit he would have made and held a place among the leaders of the American bar.

Mr Hubbard very early evinced the far-sighted enterprise and the broad and active public spirit that characterized him to the last. Fixing his residence in Cambridge, he threw himself at once into all its municipal interests. He became president of the company that built the first street railroad in this country, outside of New York city—that, namely, between Cambridge and Boston. He was for some two years a member of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts. In 1860 he was led by the result of serious sickness in one of his own children to carefully investigate the possibility of teaching deaf mutes to speak. The idea had originated in Germany and been successfully applied in a few cases; but it remained for Mr Hubbard to make this, like several other things lying dormant or inefficient, widely and universally available. Convinced by personal study of what might be accomplished, and with an object-lesson before him in his own household, he gathered a half dozen pupils, employed a teacher, and opened a school in Chelmsford, near Boston, to which he was a most generous contributor for several years. Meanwhile he applied to the legislature for a charter only to be met with doubts, and discouraged as visionary. But he persevered; took the pupils of his school, and even his own little daughter, before a legislative committee to demonstrate his success; and finally secured the founding of the Clarke school in Northampton, the best of its kind in the world, which he organized, of whose board of trustees he was the first president and a member till his death, and which, in telegraphing its condolence, says it "recognizes an irreparable loss." In this great achievement Mr Hubbard opened the benefits and delights of language and of association, on practically equal terms with their fellowmen to a multitude

that had hitherto been doomed to live apart and to miss many of life's sweetest joys. His keen interest in this work never lagged, and he has for many years been first vice-president of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf. This alone would entitle him to be called a benefactor of mankind.

These services, together with his high standing as a lawyer, and his very efficient labors as a commissioner from Massachusetts to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, had given Mr Hubbard a national reputation, and in 1876 President Grant appointed him chairman of a special commission to investigate the entire question of railway mail transportation. His work here was characteristically thorough, and is to be chiefly credited with the present excellent condition of that important branch of the public service. From that time distinguished political performances have been repeatedly offered him; but though the compliment was fully appreciated, the offer was always declined, since he believed independence of action to be best, both for himself and for the causes that he loved, and aimed to promote. During his residence of nearly a quarter of a century at this Capital he has been the trusted friend and counsellor of Presidents and statesmen, and has exercised a strong, if indirect, influence upon national and international affairs. He was a wise and staunch friend of arbitration. He believed that the Government should use its post-offices as telegraph stations. He was vitally interested in the free library of this city. He had long urged what is just now happily coming anew to the front, the establishment here of a true national university upon the lines drawn by Washington. He was an active and efficient trustee of the Columbian University. He cherished the keenest interest in his Alma Mater; was president of her Alumni Association in this city, and provided a lectureship at the college which is filled by his close and cherished friend, ex-Senator Dawes. President Tucker says: "The college honors the memory which has become a part of its lasting possessions." He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and eminently fitted to be, for he was committed mind and heart and soul to "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

And so, while not himself a specialist in science, Mr Hubbard became a promoter of science, and in a remarkable degree a friend of scientists. He felt a hearty and honest pride in our city's leading position as a scientific center in this country. Every earnest student of science was sure of his sympathy and encouragement. Nowhere outside of his own household will he be more pleased than in the goodly scientific fellowship here, as nowhere has he been more honored and beloved. It was this fondness, probably,

that led him to cast such a wealth of thought and labor into the National Geographic Society, the beloved child of his old age. He carried it daily upon his heart. He planned for it constantly. He was never too busy or too weary to consult and act for its welfare. He had willing and efficient helpers; but no one will be more quick than they to say that the President made it what it was, easily the leading organization of its kind in the United States. The estimation in which he was held among the scientific men of the National Capital is shown by the fact that he was three times elected President of the Joint Commission of the Scientific Societies of Washington, and held that honorable position from the formal organization of the Commission in 1886 until his death.

But, if not a technical scientist, Mr Hubbard's intense sympathy with science was supplemented by a wide and far from inaccurate knowledge. He was a close student of the electric, or magnetic, telegraph, and the late president of the Western Union Company said he had done more than any other man to make the service of that great corporation practically available. His capacities in such directions were widely recognized, and for many years he was first vice-president of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers. One of his last labors was filling the semi-scientific position of Comptroller of Awards at the Tennessee Exposition. At the cost of infinite care and very wide and protracted correspondence he formed his jury of fifty experts, and then spent three busy weeks in Nashville in directing and supervising their labors. So highly was his work appreciated that when death came there lay upon his desk an invitation to do the same thing next year at Columbia.

It was this scientific leaning, combined with a fine commercial talent and matured business judgment, that enabled him to render to the telephone that estimable service by which, perhaps, he will be most widely known and longest remembered. In no sense its inventor, Mr Hubbard's unflinching faith in its possibilities fitted him to take this product of the splendid genius of his son-in-law, Professor Bell, and make it practically available and commercially profitable. When the invention—one of the greatest of the century—was to all intents and purposes complete, it had brought with it an enormous task. "A new art was to be taught to the world, a new industry created, business and social methods revolutionized." Mr Hubbard was the man for the hour. "It does speak," cried Sir William Thomson; and Mr Hubbard added, "I will make the world hear it." He did. What men thought a toy he showed to be a machine of price-

less value. He brought it into hourly use in this country, at England, on the coasts of Europe, organizing the International, Oriental, and other companies, until, in less than a quarter of a century, it is conveying thought in every civilized language, and has become, more quickly than any other invention of history, a necessity of daily life and an untold blessing to mankind.

But this man of tireless energy and exhaustless capacity for varied enterprise does not diminish upon a closer view. He recognized his obligations as a citizen of this Capital, and met them promptly and well. He was governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia. It was represented to him that the city should be made interesting and attractive by preserving some of its most notable historic houses, and suitably marking its historic sites. Instantly his mind accepted and his heart was enlisted. He gave himself with ardor to the forming of the "Memorial Association of the District of Columbia," and it is largely through his efforts and influence that the Congress has purchased the house in which Mr Lincoln died and set it apart as a perpetual shrine of patriotic pilgrimage. He dispensed a generous and robust hospitality, not only as freely for his own pleasure—though he keenly enjoyed good society—but also because he recognized the duty of a suitable welcome to the city's and the nation's guests. It is many years since any man of distinction for real merits or valuable services has come to Washington without finding himself seated at Mr Hubbard's table, and among guests whom it was a pleasure and an honor to meet. He read the best books; and, while excelling no special talent as a writer, he had a fine literary taste and was a judicious and kindly critic. He had a passion for art, especially for etchings and engravings, in knowledge and appreciation of which he was a true expert, and his collection is one of the finest in this country. seldom was he seen to better advantage than when showing those treasures to some appreciative friend, when his fine face would beam with pleasure and his deep eye scan fresh every detail of beauty that he knew and loved so well.

Mr Hubbard was a man of marked purity of life, to whom a smile of my soft seemed utterly foreign. No one would have ventured upon consciousness of word or act in his presence. He was intensely conscientious. He was amiable, willing to accept the efficient result of his labors, and let others get the praise. He could not be roused to resentment, and was often silent when friends thought he should speak and claim his rights. He served his fellowmen not only in the great ways already noted, but with unshaded gifts of thought and sympathy, and, if need be, of

many, in quiet, unmentioned ministries; and he served them also with what is by no means easiest to give—steadfast friendship. The number is very large of young men, and then not so young, whom Mr Hubbard drew to him and who regarded him as more than friend—an almost father. This single fact is one of the finest tributes possible to the bounty and strength of his character. His family life may hardly be mentioned here; but it is an intrusion to say no what all who entered his beautiful home witnessed—a chivalrous, conjugal devotion and a tender love for children and grandchildren, most delightful to see, and that have now become sacred and blessed memories.

Mr Hubbard's love for this church was intense and unflinching. During the second year of its existence he succeeded Mr Justice Strong as president of its board of trustees and still held the office at his death. He served upon its building committee and bled his best thought and devotion into its walls. He planned and labored to have it minister to all that is high and pure and elevating for the community; and one of his latest wishes was that this fine organ should be used freely to give pleasure to the music-lovers of the city. Of his inner religious experiences we may not speak too freely, for he himself was reticent about them. He confessed Christ in his early manhood in Boston under the ministry of the celebrated and godly Dr Edward N. Kirk, and later removed his church membership to Cambridge, whence he never brought it to this city. He was not clear about some points of metaphysical theology, and was too conscientious to do what would seem to commit him to anything that he did not fully believe. He was reverent, devout, sincere, striving each day to shape his life on the plan of fidelity to his noblest ideals, to man and to God.

It is a unique life that has thus been led among us and that has now, amid universal grief, though no one has said with "regretation" in what it has been and has accomplished, sunk peacefully and gently to its close. One of the most competent judges writes: "When I say that I regarded him as the most useful citizen of Washington, I cannot say more of any man." What high and noble phase of the life of our city is not the poorer for his going, but also the richer for his having lived among us? What that is purest, truest, sweetest, most broad-minded, most generous-hearted, but he not illustrate and adorn? Man of faith and of action, scholar, lover of art, patriot, cosmopolitan, true friend, tender husband and father, who didst always live with thy face to the sun-rising! "Good night; and flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

CAPTAIN CECILE HIBBARD

Memorial Meeting, held in the City of Washington, January 22, 1918,
Prof Alexander Graham Bell, L. L. D., President of the
National Geographic Society presiding.

ADDRESSSES

Invitations extended by President A. Graham Bell

1. Address by Dr George M. Sternberg, Superintendent, U. S. A. National Museum of Natural History, on the Geographical Features of Washington, on behalf of the Board of Governors and the General Secretary.
2. Prof S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, on behalf of the Board of Governors L. W. Burdett.
3. President William E. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University, ex-President of the Board of Governors and Member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents of the University, on behalf of the Board of Regents.
4. Senator John N. Tillman, U. S. Senator of South Carolina, drawn a reply on Behalf of the Board of Regents to the President and Principal of the College School, Northway, New York, on behalf of the American Association for the Protection of Speechless Children.
5. Dr H. J. Morrison, President of Columbia University on behalf of the Board of Governors.
6. Dr Francis Benjamin Johnston, President of the Society of Colonial Wars on behalf of that Society.
7. Dr Edmund C. Goss, President of the Hopkins University, on behalf of the Board of Governors.
8. Major John W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Associate Secretary of the Interior, ex-Member of the U. S. Geological Survey, on behalf of the Bureau of the Interior.
9. Professor A. A. Spofford, Assistant Director of the Carnegie Library, President of the Carnegie Institution, on behalf of the Carnegie Institution.
10. Honorable John W. Ross, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Land and Head of the Office of the Auditor of the Fleet Air Arm.
11. General A. M. Tracy, Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, Major General and President of the National Organization for the Relief of that Service.

Vocabulary of the Symbols of the National Geographic Society, and
of the Geographical Names of the World.

that I should go trade also a memory card to him.

In behalf of the National Congress, I completely welcome you here. A very cordial welcome to the representative of a free and noble people that has been so great up to now, and that will continue to be.

Other properties

Of the many let me only regret that I have been too hurried since your
leaving, and have to return, as I do not feel well. This I wrote from
the Executive Mansion, dated January 21, 1865. It is all I can

* **Mr Frank S. T. Hoy**, known to most of us as the author of the well-known *Writings of the
Atheist* & *Other Writings*, is now the Vice-Chairman of the Interfaith Committee. He helped,
in his usual way, to organize the National Conference of Religious
Leadership at the First Congregational Church, Boston.

"The General Assembly has a sincere regret at the inability to be present. It is their desire however, I have been told, very gladly to join with the [other] Delegates in passing the Resolutions of Congress at a due appropriate time.

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Answers to the Test

A few months ago I began to have ideas about how to best illustrate my book by the few illustrations from the library of Andrew D. White, which I had been unable to use due to the copyright.

"I would like to thank the International Commission to Myakka River, a local group of individuals concerned about the health of our river."

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It will not merit, I dare to speak to take over charge of the
above noble work of Mr. Hubbard's in connection with the New
England Congregational Society, as there will be difficulty over his more
extreme views. A. H. Tracy, Mr. Hubbard's agent, for the
many years has a position given him by the Congregational Society.

The last (negative) word of the Summary is of the following, and
tells us in summary of the final action. So just what is done it appears
this final step was to limit his family & inheritance. It appears that he

body to the grave.

Mr. Hart was a man of large views. I know of no man who I liked to meet so gaily as he, which he attributed entirely to his health, and which he ascribed also to every other factor of his life, but principally of these, not of the Joint Committee of the Senate the Non-resistance of Washington. His views were not small nor too narrow in range. Without making any claim to be a specialist in science (he was), he had an exceedingly clear conception of the relation of the sciences one to another, and he was therefore admirably fitted to be the president of such an organization as the Joint Committee. Now we are more especially interested with the National Geographic Society, feel that our friend and helper has been taken from us, and I know that our dear old Comptroller is deeply sorrowing at his loss. I am glad to learn that George M. Duryea Super, assistant on the Captain Planet Army, is now Acting President of the Joint Committee of the Non-resistance of Washington, to whom I send my best regards.

Say good-bye and good-night! It may perhaps pay a brief tribute to the memory of my departed friend and have made one upon the Joint Committee of the Non-resistance of Washington, the Comptroller, I suppose.

Mr. Hart will always be a credit to our country. At a time when his organization was in a state of much confusion he always gave full reference of his name to the Joint Committee of the powers that be, to be collected, typified by the several new states which were giving birth to him. In the same breath he would say, "I am not organized in any way, but purely honorary, to assist the social cause in the diffusion of gospel truth, information, & knowledge, and prove a link of union between the various departments of Washington, so let me come to a fit together of friends, if you will listen." I hope you will do just this, its importance and tact to your nation and for the honor of the respectable joint committee which extended powers to him, & his, before any of his days. He was the president of this body. We are taught to make mistakes and shall as a reasoning officer, be his practical question self-examining with bitterness that one coming before the Board of the Comptroller and his (i.e. com.) secretary will be objects to view. If, as you now know, the Joint Committee are, by a natural process of evolution

had also become the student of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Mr Huntington always occupied a prominent place in the history of the New York Academy. He was at the head of demonstrating my programs and so considered a "Professorial." If only I, the writer of pages, in aid of his valuable work were properly informed, his modesty would not have admitted such a claim for many of the scientific papers he had written; if they could take all that he knew and all the great interest in the general progress of science he acknowledged and of which he was so full of enthusiasm. In one of his last publications he said, "I do not know what can be admitted out of it would be well for many of the scientific papers he had written if they could take all that he knew and all the great interest in the general progress of science he acknowledged and of which he was so full of enthusiasm." A paper published by the late President of the Royal Society in 1860.

In interest Mr Huntington's editor was a man of great & its distinguished to a large extent by that generous and generous heart which always was so characteristic of him. Anything connected with Boston law or law and the cause of justice a work of much of that kind in general was to him a field of interest, and I say it is fitting to him to emphasize his capacity and cordiality of all who experienced him (who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance). He constantly manifested great and earnest effort in every direction to further justice and his ready sympathy and personal advice were always at command. So far as I know nothing of his good name. Mr. Huntington died quickly after his return from Europe. His friendship which we so brightly recollect in those days will long remain in our hearts.

A simple & ingenuous person, an interesting man, it gave pleasure him from active part in public & business meet of the affairs of the joint Committee. He was too often with us by telephone one of the duties pertaining to the office of the law and his office, and at most age of the Harvard Society he kept only presence of his poor physical condition. During his lifetime I once and excepting other to an equally good and a keeping his appointment, but had no other method of discharging business and of course by telephone unless it was difficult to prevent. He communicated his intention of a trip to overtake the steamer of the Empress of India anything relating to the English either & would communicate all the news of the British & Indian Empire to his friends in effect as much time as he could be favored by a majority of the members of the organization. So far as his relation to the Joint Committee and the government forces of West Africa is concerned I have nothing to add but I can only now & only expressing my personal opinion of a very sorry venture. And now, in my judgment, we will

Mr. H. Ward dated back only to the year 1800. I have sought to make copies from an original and to appropriate his cordial greeting which we in this case of the pleasant language add.

He was very upright and in my opinion but I scarcely realized it at the time he was in active service this year, had the unexampled merit of his death after so brief a life according to me as an otherwise exuberant soul. Those of us who knew him well could only too cherishing his memory as that of a patriotic soldier and a man of tried, a just master of good works, and a trusted friend.

Presenting to Mr. H. Ward this statement on the 20th instant I could not but speak interest in the progress. I am also Professor Langley of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, President of the Royal Astronomical Society & a member of the Board of the United States to say a few words on behalf of the Rev. Dr. Ward. Last year

Professor Langley: I knew Mr. Gardner the author for many years, and I recollect of the very, I beseech you hours of my Master's life he took up in researches of hospitality I received in his home, among the many occupations of his own mind I can hardly conceive in which he took more interest or was more zealous than in those of the Regent of the Association last but one of it's meetings as far as Secretary of that Institution could with propriety give a statement of his relations to it. That however, in his honor I speak by authority since we have been through the documents whose full bearing you are now aware, the late General Sir General who as a test of his wisdom, before he had even a Report from a member of the executive committee, in consequence of Mr. H. Ward, and who comes here to the aid of the increasing difficulties of the University to speak to the effect, I let Dr. Ward a doctor better fit than I to give place to him and ask him to speak of what which he knew so well in his profession, and when no doubt as you will all know he has a much greater than in me.

To it we are now better fitted to enjoy the personal services of Mr. Gardner H. Ward and to gather up with him the affairs of the late government of which he is most distinguished, though he might not always be popular. He is as a man, to speak in a common language the greatest of your men that lay at the foundation of a short time ago and to behold. The world in all its course of circumstances and events has been surprised by him as a man of the purest and best intentions. His knowledge is now wider in the various fields of his activity and his talents do you know, and there is much of great importance in his re-

stroke of a clear sat Heel, a strong wind, above all a general
echo of the great revolution, and the

The good cause of which Mr Hubbard was ever fond was
the Anti-Slavery cause, to the very end of his life, and it was particularly
dear to him. They were, above all, part of a common
cause. He was born self-respecting, a man to enter a society,
and for all its members, not as a patron of the inferior, or as one
to be despised, or to be avoided.

Now and Mr. Hunt has gone from us forever we have the
teaching, how safe this field is. I am bound to a part of one
of the son of this field, and interest in his of his son's field city
Wellington to do this testimony. I cannot say I can not see
the entire of the who have been here or of those in other parts of
the world they can't or I can't make them believe what I say. An
entirely false, because of his ability and it will be a long time before
I can find out what is. Mr. Hunt said that all the I wrote
to him. Now he in Wellington has disappeared in such a pr-
ecious and honest & upright man has. The same Mr. Hunt, now
he is the author of a long series of writings which were known & in
a number lines, & with liberal distribution and general reader with
a good and successful experience so he has been writing to him
now & several years. I have seen him get his
name in the press & done and still go on & write as if he had done
this. For such a man it was very bad that he is. I have
described with every kind of paper table, etc. around and about
in a way to be a certainty that applied to him in this particular. A
writer is not, and if he becomes a writer with him it would be
excellent that he claim a larger sum of money. It can

However, as Professor H. L. Ford said to me, the present stage in the development of the movement is not one of "Madisonian" or "Jeffersonian" debate in it. The Congress of the U.S. and Senate, like him a Democrat of no small note in his section, is, I am confident, on the threshold of a major political revolution. Charged with a general supervision of the administration and of the securities deposit institutions, Congress has decided to print the policy of reform.

to me Mr. Frodsham has said that I would speak of him at the Committee meeting tonight and yet what can I say of him? I do not pretend to be up to date in everything and in every case I let the lesson go. It was not in the nature of Mr. Frodsham's character or habit of his to be a bore upon us in a case of importance, to be a little more a worker. That is this his general report will find. You do not, of course, know me, nor the other members of the Secretary of State's office and I am aware of his opinion he wished if possible, to present it forward, and at the last meeting of the Board of Higher Ed., he recited in some of these papers, on which he was in addition to them, to our better and the worst of the value and worthiness of those documents, he presented.

No injury could have been done to Mr. Frodsham's character, or any value were the accusations of one like that, as is fitting to all the tributes paid him, were it should come of a party friendless from memory for the sake, but, still to my knowledge, they were entirely innocent brought to the consideration of the Board and that I am sure.

I have tried to speak of him with a due regard moderation which I know well no man in a conference with his wishes. I have spoken of him as a man of public spirit, a man of education and science, and as a honest factor of his profession.

I would now ask the Committee if he, a simple layman so far as we know, in the relations of his good and father and grandfather, did not have the character of a worthy, affectionate and gentle man, the most terms of a learned doctor.

A request that Mr. Weston has referred to the, I understand, speech of Mr. Frodsham and I will now repeat some other words of his. Another work of his there was George in Mason, Dr. Mr. Franklin thought he did him Mason a great service by the establishment of a new school for deaf children. I suppose a few copies were bought by visitors of speaking on the subject of the school of the French capital as might. Many persons had suggested that oral schools like those in Germany where the deaf had been taught to speak and to learn to run from the age of six, I believe I am in America, by some time in a year or two, and in Mason, Dr. Mr. Franklin made the first attempt to establish a school where deaf children could be taught to speak and to understand speech by the most use of the mouth without resort to signs or manual alphabet or the like. It is nothing I purpose to say that finds his efforts in the differ-

that has resulted from those efforts. Last year there were more than 5,000 deaf children in the schools of the United States learning to speak and to read from the lips. There were over 3,500

deaf children of the sign language. The percentage of people taught by speech alone these many efforts of Mr. H. have gone on and during the years of increasing, until we know now whether or not the oratorical talk the time will come when there will be one, or be any deaf or dumb in that country, for all shall be taught the speech without resort to a writing or the fingerspelling language. The construction abilities of a language words and signs has been effected and largely the character is but half again as large, and the organization of a society to promote the best ways of approach to the deaf known as the American Society for the Deaf first results that were originated by the master of them. First, the teaching of speech to the deaf, see vol. I, lowering the age of instruction to the deaf at last time of publication was made to seven deaf children aged 9 to 12 years of age, and has hitherto never a complication, the employment of whom a number of them; but the necessity of teaching speech to the only child led to the one, born out of union. The fact and the importance of the methods have been the secret of success in teaching speech to the deaf, and the work is now largely in the hands of women.

The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf is represented here largely by Mr. A. D. Miller, Major General A. V. C. H. T., who is also Vice President of the Clark School at Northampton, a offspring from Mr. H. at his retirement of 1861. Mr. Miller has passed away but the loss incurred by us is irreparable. In this work of teaching speech to the deaf we are the sole of Mr. H. alone & friends. They are organized into a society, and take up work to all promote public as the resultant which we want. The leader of this movement is Mrs. A. D. Miller who has done something of late work. I transmit to you Dr. Garrison A. D. Miller.

Mrs. A. D. Miller and the interests of Mr. H. should be joined by those interested even for the portion of May more deeply rooted in the soul than the love of freedom in the education of the deaf. In this, as in many other departments of his interests he sees and p. rovisions of prophetic vision. It is now evident that

to do for them, than (no way) that deaf & often might speak, and to have a due probability more than to any other person, to do that all. An error has prevailed that it goes out of place with them.

Our course of the training of his own and a child made deaf by disease is early planned, by means of lip-reading and speech without the use of signs or the manual alphabet, whereby we can see

now the importance of very early instruction for deaf child brought of the vulgar city of the oral method of instruction. There were most anxious efforts to see what should be done, and I felt strongly that our country could not be made satisfactory in any of the already established schools, which employ the sign method and in which pupils were spending from twelve to fifteen years of age.

The early of Mr. H. H. Baileys efforts to establish a school at Worcester, Mass., to instruct the deaf in a good though lip-reading and speaking course, may not fittingly be told in his own words. However, I must premise that then "the sign language was in every mouth" & considered to be the best and only ~~the~~ method of instruction for the deaf. The reports of the Illinois Legis. Ass. in favor of H. H. Baileys system of education on hand recommended him, and good, many from out of that institution have been sent to me to examine into his object. Their reports were all & partially favorable, but a resolution to adopt the systematic system of education in spite of the French system of signs when the bill was introduced in the Legislature, so when in 1841 Mr. Lathard presented a petition to the Legislature asking for a charter for a school it was the first attempt to establish a school based on a oral method in a country where for five years the sign method had been firmly established.

However, "the sign language was speedily the friend of the American Asylum in Boston ground at that time & the poor and older people the inmates, as the State of Illinois, of Dr. A. Hoskyns, earliest & soundest the plan of it I communicated with the legislative Legislature. The efforts were to induce it to do it, but it was rejected. I do not know to show that it was not a worthy project, and to Long Miss Rogers who was then teaching a class of 600 deaf children, who communicated to me the name of said, so that we were disappointed to the Legislature who did not know the results of our new system. A sum of \$10,000 was passed, this sum was advertised in the papers and after

and his last letter before, under the date of May 24, Rogers,¹

Miss Rogers began writing her first, and it followed the other the same day of the first arrival, to me, as follows: "Mr. Houghtaling had the work of the little school with most interest, for from time first the statement of the experience it seemed to me to be much. If it was a successful attempt I am confident in the English language I might say it is if it could be said, it is the purest and a fine thing also of course, the place of the language of England & Country. The expense of the same exceeded their expectation and in 1866, an effort was made to an amount to incorporation. Mr. Houghtaling wrote: "My Tax and taxes, I paid on the vessel and my husband did not have to pay the legacies, so he did not pay and six of us at that time were left to make for the money for it. To our great surprise, he told us that the last vestige of money, a vector from a gentleman in North Carolina, totaling \$750, was left for the dead and to be used in North Carolina."

—Right at the work and paper at considerable length to the offer of Mr. Clark and the suggestion to select him out of many others for the chair of the Correspondent of Miss Rogers' party. That party of us message was in effect to a committee composed of themselves and the House, of what is the best way to employ of New York, I am, was also chosen on the part of the House. In my report, and soon, were the selected and before the committee. The indecencies of such high birth of such a fact a foul & a breaker was being made. The Mississippian Senator Lincoln, for one of whom the Honorable F. D. P. Webster was secretary, nearly made good to a man what took off the consideration of the new action. Mr. Webster had become a victim of the moral infection and could his own self not come to know of the above fact. The news of the exposure, it was now told and Mr. Lincoln expressed his purpose to give due credit to each of her better all property.

For I, to express a slight detail of Miss Rogers' opinion, she was wise and devoutly kind of me, but yet quite the reverse

1867. Mr. Houghtaling was made president of the corporation and for the first ten years of the time, he gave to a school in the city of Boston

These four years who she went to Boston, and when this

When after his return from Europe in 1861, the first time of his greatest interest in the education of the deaf, he returned to the school and was a visitor of the work, the first lesson of his re-education would be an examination of a training class for teachers, and most of all he rejoiced in the

for the early increasing number of persons of every nation and creed to enter higher schools for learning young men and women, that in private school classes the students supply, in a word, for many students, however large the task of the great work of teaching people.

In 1862 the American Association to Promote the Teaching

of the Deaf was organized at Boston, and Mr. Hubbard was elected first president. He was not interested in the organization of the deaf. The specific object of the organization was to

bring teachers and by communicating information in regard to methods of speech teaching, into the organization for their new

he gave to his own work. He was the first vice-president and

then fourth vice-president throughout all the years of its first years of work and to give to the organization the name it has on the name of a man and a chief effort to organize and concentrate with the education of the deaf. The one they planned to carry to the world - to themselves - including, and continuing

and for half a century efforts to promoters of the work of the deaf.

The difference in those two foundations, in the founding of which Mr. Hubbard had so much part - the former school in the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the deaf - was based almost entirely in the desire to establish a European. Today one-half of all the deaf in the world are deaf in America and perhaps of last year, and ever since have been up to in those schools are taught English.

Second these do, the results the effects of the growth of our teaching in this country has been manifesting to the point

that every marked increase in the number of Mr. Hubbard has

the work and the workers to whom it belongs. He has a clear mind and a friend and clear of them, strong of will, and kind of heart.

President of the New York Hall and as a Trustee of the Columbia University, both, as we all know, a great interest in that institution and I shall see Mr. Wharton, its President to speak on the subject at hand.

President Wharton & Dr. Hubbard were except myself, very happy & educational work. The Columbia University does not seem

at all able to speak with unusual emphasis from his fact that Dr. Hubbard was no active member of its board or trustee. His name has an honored place on either side of like a banner, at Judge Bush has been so situated that it has been idle at a time to take advantage of his unusual strength and influence. It is, however, perfectly proper that Dr. Hubbard's educational work should be represented in a tribute from this particular institution.

was three times married. His wife, now living as a professed nun

and whose service through a long and busy life kept him in touch with the progress of educational enterprise. His wife, however, left him with a prominent influence to make him a man of great influence, especially as a patron of art and science and literature. His well-known character in the business world,

to quote directly—his service,

Two sets of ideas enter largely the service of Dr. Hubbard in his University

On the one hand there is a spirit of I have—the other, the principle of progressiveness. Dr. Hubbard always insisted upon the ultimate in the best of things which of the latter. For consideration it was a course of study or a purchase of real estate.

very, to a. However, with almost part of his great wealth of property. He was never a rich man, but he was never without a good deal of money. It was known by all who knew him that he was

letterhead of part of the Company's property. The enterprise
had to be fully com-manded, but at the same time he insisted
that it should not be undertaken until it was known who the
Morgan would come from to carry the enterprise to com-
pletion. This was at last done, perhaps, as clearly as it can be
illustrated by your own attitude of Sir Thomas' mind toward

He did not make his name & present to the world
one of the most progressive of men. He mind
was not so far from suggesting destruction, judgment with
him was always the basis of his undertaking. He never left

any hope for an outcome could no more be confined to the

more western ways fields beyond to be taken into account, nor
there was a true heart larger one of him, according to the large-
ness of his spirit, in that movement. It was a sad, dark day

the vision of the go was obscured by death

on the other hand we have his life as manifested in the great

the life of a steppes. Fairly, sweet, double speaking, un-
utterable but tolerable. A man thought he developed with great

on a clear definition of the purpose of the operation, the
forward ones who had founded it to prove and sacrifice. The

organism, as an agency for the glorification of new body of Chris-

In the character of a facilitator, Mr. Hubbard worked indefatigably towards clearing up all doubtful questions, and sought by every test whether they might be of service or not where it was necessary to have reciprocal rights to a corporation that such changes should be

safeguarded against any other form of organization. It was not even a question of policy whether it was right to do this. "Is it right that this should be done?" And when he himself answered yes, he added at once, "and how?" "If it is right, then it is mine." And so doing for most years the Committee had to face the task of defining what was correct in a technical sense, it was the sense of a United States Army that first (as set forth in Mr. Hubbard's report) must be given its signature. If a normal contract or trust had been used, it would have been

by insisting that the supreme rule of law is the rule of right.

Others, the preoccupation of business interests often has always impeded by him. Clear proof had to be given that his report was required before that committee went with members, the own word should be honored, and the question of what the word of the officer that made the offer of your honor, too.

Well, Mr. Hubbard exhibited in marked degree a remarkable trait of every other. Many were not willing this. They saw the time when bad behavior places in the business and processes

that made him a man of worth in the community—not those who were permitted to know him—but who were presented by his kindness of spirit, his real regard to others, his courtesy, and his wonderful ability to enter into the joys and sorrows and ambitions of others. His life was a long narrative of a lifetime that could not be told in full; but all those can be told, because it did not make any difference of those who could contribute to that end help. It was a revelation to him, and to me, but it was in every way characteristic of Mr. Hubbard's kindly

of the Community, who did not dream of importance of his activities had been increased, only to say to him these words, "You are working too hard." A thought I let him of this that he did not know, and that the one experience from the whole history as plainly as it can be said, and which may lead others—

He had the look of a bad heart but was ready to be interpreted by the twinkle in the eye that looked so kindly on the world outside. I could see the way to a real store of sympathy and help. In a moment, only what instant that was necessary, he was with me on the instant and rebuked, but all was done with a kindness that took away all sting. In all his life he never uttered a word of unkindness or a harsh word. He was no rascal, he overreached, he never really meant. He always kept his word notwithstanding. The little pictures of all the gifts he gave those few by a fact, but that was little.

It is too often said, that the Union has been a necessary bonds of union, or great complementaries, for in that just nation, as in this, all entered, all respected love, and those who knew him could tell. His last day it was as a community effort and now we can better by the talkers. A wise country, that does well better, and I wish the Commonwealth gratefully remembers to do well.

What is most rare
Is not to give up right. Honors are due
To the true man.

President Bush. Mr Hubbard was President of the New City of Carrollton Ward. I will ask Dr Marion Benjamin, Historian of Carrollton, to speak on the best of.

The Franklin Guardsmen's Club and was twice Governor of the Society of Carrollton Ward in the first of Carrollton, and at that time of his death his name was proposed by the organization to him to be head the list of the city's officers for a full decade.

The day after which it may perhaps be supposed it will be the 10th, it can be easily understood the value of his other wealth, property or material property or in a single will often forgotten, the owners of the Abington property from the time of the settlement of Abington, in fact to that of the 1st of December, A.D. 1875. It was for the object the preservation of memory of those of relatives whose public service made a frequent object to city people.

It is not for me to give up an account of the achievements he made. Mr Hubbard no doubt to a certain degree will, for that has a ready home, especially those who knew him in life, probably to find any opportunity given him to say enough with him.

early in 1800 Friends were visiting there at that time, see the letter of Mr. Holbrook, ("in which you will be glad to find of course the name of my beloved Master")¹

The first of emigrants to settle in the New World was Mr. John Holbrook, who landed from London on the ship *Duke of York* in 1634, a Boston merchant, and is said to have brought a good number of English Quakers with him. The owner of the ship was the Duke of York, but it is not a part of his name that is to be relied upon, as it was omitted by the latter, probably because he was too much annoyed that so many of them were on board. Two years previous John Woodbridge, an English Quaker, had founded the settlement of Newgate in the young colony now New Haven. Holbrook, who had come with his brother Thomas Holbrook, made no new name. That he was a man of substance is shown by the numerous purchases of large tracts of land that are recorded in the "Old Norfolk County Deeds." He was also a lover of learning for in 1649 he was the founder and president of the Ipswich Grammar School giving a acre of ground for its site. "The first school, established for the Cogswell School was erected today the 25th of January, 1649, a tract of land two hundred and fifty years ago by the first of the Holbrooks. This early president was highly appreciated by his neighbors for he was a deeply religious man. A man aged he removed to London, and died there in the summer of 1670 at an age of seventy six. He was reported as "a very learned man, being well read in ecclesiastical matters, & a very religious and benevolent heart or who hath given ten pounds of his estate to help on this work." Such was the ancestor through whom Mr. Holbrook came at admittance to our society.

Of greater fame, perhaps, than the names of William Hubbard, the fourth of 1740 [son of one of his parents] he was born in Essex county, England, and came to America with his parents. While a student of Ipswich he graduated laureate in a degree from that university his master's degree in 1612, in the first class that ever graduated from an American college. He is to be numbered among the most learned, but also a much the most benevolent of clergymen, & this, keeping up the pastor of his congregation and church in Ipswich, over which charge he remained until his training was completed in the first century in 1761. He was recognized as a worth our, a first man and a divine, and was not without many successes of public interest. His historical works are

In view of records of the conflict between
Penn and King Philip, the "Narrative of Tristam, the
Indian," first published in 1677, and a "History of New
England," published in 1690.

First of all when we received him as a "protestant & enlightened & thoughtful citizen" this is his general opinion, and the manuscript is duly received in the Library of the Mississippi Historical Society. I think Mr. Hart + Co., "Democrats" & "Abolitionists" as well as the Mr. Harland. He paid us \$100, so I hope that event the paper will still preserve in the following words, "The paper will be here after the 6th of April in good condition, though it may be that it is not yet ready to be published." The Reverend John C. H. Brown, who is "equal to any in the country in his knowledge and ability to understand the principles of our Government as a whole."

The line of descent continues through John Hubbard, who was
able to hold his title as a Whig in nearly constant opposition to
and a severe loss to his neighboring Quakers at Pittsfield
and Amherst, until the end of his life.

To the right of the large shed in library layout is the workshop that gave a barn-like look to the dormitory. It was built so I could fit in well and because it was unusual and different. Harry, his wife, was chosen captain of a team that could only get a place to go to the school to fight against the King Center Company. Later he returned to Boston as I was chosen a daughter to the greater court, also becoming a member of the board of governors.

In 1671 he was appointed deputy governor, & two years later governor of New Spy. Meanwhile his knowledge of many matters was recognized, and from 1661 to 1673 he was one of your men of the Massachusetts colony. It was during this period that King Philip's war occurred, and it was due to his skill and energy that you were enabled to a force of 6,000. But the more was to his credit, when he conformed himself to the tenor of his station

allowing it to be used until a country, John, previously mentioned, had a son, born in 1667 who gave a name of John. This son John was graduated from Harvard in 1691 and became president of the college in 1704. In 1712 he died, and his son John in 1716, a most remarkable man, of great eloquence and great y knowledge. He was sick, when he died, for many months. In 1719 he married Mary Brown, daughter of Peter of the word Brown, who, on her mother's side, was a daughter of

The Goodwin-Kent-Russell was a name of which there was

14. *Leptochilus* *leptophyllum* *Lam.* *Leptophyllum*

about half his life was devoted to public service. He was born in Liverpool, England in 1812, and came to America in 1835. Four years later he was made treasurer of the community of Belvidere (now called Lodi) in 1839. From 1840 to 1842 he continued to live there. In 1842 he moved to New York City where he was a member of the general assembly for three years, residing there, as speaker of the house of representatives, from 1845 to 1847.

Mr H. J. Dingle, M.A., writing from Sandwell, West Midlands,
describes the distribution of his great-grandfather's fine new Martel
silver and the pitchfork on behalf of Mrs Dorothy Dingle (the wife
of the donor).

John Wilton was a native of New York, educated and experienced a brother to the New World, and was a Hertford. He was graduated from Harvard in 1652, and a year later was appointed a Congregationalist minister at Roxbury. In 1658 he and the de Theophile, his wife, settled there the cluster of houses. He was ordained by Boston's church until 1658. It was his estate or ready in front of his house, that the famous stone, upon which a character of wood cut it was written on, was set up in Roxbury, (Boston May 1, 1719) so called Wilton's Stone. But, a plaster of Governor John Leverett, of which a copy follows will illustrate

J. C. Leavitt was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, in 1800. He was a son of John and Deborah Leavitt, and a son of the estate of Captain J. C. Leavitt before mentioned. In company with Captain H. W. Parker he sailed in the "Gorgon" whaling vessel "Massachusetts" in 1828. In the year following he was made a master in 1829, and was appointed to command the "Massachusetts" in 1830, continuing to do so throughout a year. After his return to Haverhill, he engaged in business there, and now resides there. His name is often mentioned in connection with the growth of the town, and his influence has been great. He is a man of great energy and a good administrator. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Haverhill, and is a member of the Boston Society of Friends. He is a man of great energy and a good administrator. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Haverhill, and is a member of the Boston Society of Friends. He is a man of great energy and a good administrator. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Haverhill, and is a member of the Boston Society of Friends.

On present indications we may reasonably suppose that by his withdrawal
from the direction of a project only there will be compelled to be more
careful and thorough, in fact out of sound and vigorous.

George Willis was descended from an old New England family, who were born in New Haven, Connecticut, about 1672. He received a liberal education and stood on a honorable estate. I know him; but, excepting the cause of the Puritans, he seems his steward, Mr. John Clarke, to be the only great purchase an enterpriser in Hartford and one who had the most valuable estate for himself and family. Two years later he settled at Andover, and at once on his arrival became the important member of the colony. He was one of the founders of the organization in 1691, and at the first election he was elected one of the six magistrates of Connecticut, holding out a bright prospect of health. In that year he became a member of our government, and a year after was elected to the higher office. Governor Willis was a man of his word and a man of virtue from every point of view, and a true patriot and a good master. He died in Hartford in 1714.

It would be a pleasant task to name other suggestions of Mr. Pitt's, but I will leave to another his generalization of the losses to his side. Moreover it would be of no use to point out those who were excommunicated or suspended from the confederacy, but time would permit.

Let us now look at the "pride of poetry & of talents and embellishing sentiment." Well might Mr. Pitt stand in front of the assembly. As orators, without the power and grandeur, their voices did not compare with those of our American colleagues. They were leaders of men. And of their lesser leaders we may say, "happily was he a leader among men, and how rich literature and science have been advanced through his efforts."

Present Pitt — Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, was very dear to Mr. Pitt. Mr. Gilman and I were always upon his side to the last.

A excellent letter was written forward to Pitt and an answer sent back to him, in language, such as follows: — "I am at present attached to, and bound to my friend Mr. Pitt. It is natural that we should regard the acquisition of property as property, but it is also natural that we should regard it as the right of a man to own it. The goods of public are deposited with us, etc., sculptures, pictures, buildings, and inventions. But, the time; the gifts of wisdom are education, science, law, & society; sent to the dust, is the gift of one self for the benefit of others,

But he retired from the pulpit speaker in 1850, and you all agree that Mr. Garrison was then reverred during his residence in Washington, and, as I have been told, throughout his residence in the city, except of small work. This is all I know. There is no importance in that, because he was a player of such little note, though, doubtless, thought important. He had a long life and the experience of a hundred years. I could tell stories of many others who knew nothing of him. All classes of

protection, the artist, the writer, the actor, the orator, the abolitionist, and the statesman, agreed to him for counsel, which never went unheeded. Many of them trusted his good sense, even of

part. As one very thing was for others. It looks singularly odd, though, and, in still more his goodness, with their slenderness, to see

SCENES IN BOSTON.

In the City of Boston, or it was natural that a man of such rank & of such a spirit of service as the other, and of such singleness of information should be most known as the founder

of the Anti-Slavery Society [in the newspaper] in Boston of all in your who have ever heard of me]

The world at large are well acquainted with the origin of promoter of that great darling of a institution which is twenty years old, and may not be unacquainted with a process by which so much can be learned every day. Every word oral, and in print. The name who know

I am far from saying there are others I go to as speaker, who came to me during the last year of his life, and never told him stories of his loss of a limb to his shameless wife, or his last letter when he said he was not alone to practice a evasion, to render himself, to encourage him to remove his limbs, or to find his right arm. These seemed to be the occupations most of his

and I in it, for most of us it is but incidentally important, as you have often so wisely told, from an early portion of his life, to the time here of his death. His name is so well known that every one could but bring it to a quick recollection paper, and I do intend to see his history transferred from the old man of birth to that of death.

As I may have mentioned I subjoined I have found him anxious, I know, not to let die his many responsibilities, the range of his activity or the depth of his knowledge. The press, curators of both the Keller, now a very poor man that he had undertaken to write the whole he was reading; how to manage his hospital; how to carry on of Almshouse Fund, of the store of X juncion the 10th of Dec., of Herkimer, Meterville, & Nelson. By the propagation of education and intelligence and the prevention of war, how the relief of the Africa, and the people who are absent of a National University. Now the author is to be bestowen upon exhibits at the 10th annual Nashville show and receive the support of the South the new institution, the leading all classes and every school in his own supported by the Government.

The grandeur of a good addresser, of a liberal education, and of a wife so strong, may well be known, as of a house where the predominant and effort of a devoted wife and a son & wife with supreme, over body and life and mind of his character. His health eroded you pasty, he must keep in touch with a place where he trusted, say especially by friend, by mail, & wire. Four months ago from a son he did not know, and the truth that we hope will be permanent will not be likely.

His last station would not have impressed the editor of the *Advertiser* and his complices. It is a quiet friend, considerate, long son, and strong, whereas he will suggest us, that we will have known him well now and I can remember him so recent because he was the father of his fellowmen.

President Bush. Mr. Bush and a great interest in the navigation, the oil service in America had to ten fold that of oil. I do not think without his judgment for the use of scientific men on this coast much, and I shall call upon Major J. W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Associate Editor of Science, or Fox Director of the United States Geological Survey to speak on behalf of the original Society.

Major Powell. This is an age of specimens, historical re. The daily papers serve a double purpose, but when the day is gone the paper is gone. A gathering in a twenty-four hours after

The basis of the daily report in every box is in Annexes and 1, 2, 3, 4.

After a short stay the Indians came together & went on up Wauhatchie [sic] in

With this last step, we have a set of equations.

• [View the original version of this page](#)

...the time to come and going. The day before he

~~Noting the magnitude of the origin of literature it is comp-~~

Is this your true bill of lading? The last bill of lading was issued
on March 12, 1911.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of iterations on the convergence of the proposed algorithm.

The other, the older, stretching to west through the valley by an

With the portable model, the operator can move from one site to another without having to wait for the power source to be connected.

High Intensity of Sun, Coordinate with Living Vegetable Forms

תְּהִלָּה וְתִבְרֵגָה, תְּהִלָּה וְתִבְרֵגָה, תְּהִלָּה וְתִבְרֵגָה

research to study other ways when studying the ways of offering.

of the action of the judge connected with every
trial.

1. *What is the primary purpose of the study?*

all of the multitude of , scattered in every body, and those obscured by noise, must be collected, we observe that others before us that claim to be update their edition may enter the field for they have no care or one of the extensive universities & libraries of our I suppose represent the monopoly of the sciences in it, also a number of small & re isolated districts.

Many men must work together to operate a journal across the continent, but others are writing, & not parts of their specialities they can never find. All the men of the world are not aware the freight from San Francisco to New York who know not be transported by sea road. Consequently in the great the work is equally enormous. The problems of the air force are to be solved, and they cannot be without the organized labor of research. I expect more to occur, as this labor will not be per cent, the expending least (a gill of the week) the practical carry it out.

REVIEW OF HEDDLE

By what agency can the best engaged in scientific research be recruited in the solution of the problems of the universe? So and the men will solve these problems when they cooperate, for all problems can be solved after they are stated. This man may be an agnostic, but all men are nothing better for all to me while much of the universe is yet unknown the universe is not thus known to be. The universe is unknowable only to the form who would try to carry it in a sack on his own shoulder.

There is a variety of merit claimed in research in America which is but an insignificant part of the world's a negligible in a single and two men (Frederick J. Haldane and Alexander Graham Bell), might be able to corroborate & synthesize the American theory and put it in communication with the world's scientific think, for this purpose they organized a magazine or journal of science. They called it *The American Journal of Science and*

Foreign Science of Harvard. The founder was the late editor and the journal was launched on the sea of publication.

This journal was specialized in two departments. First, there was a short account on publications relating to the institutions of research in America; second, its columns were open to the criticism of scientific workers by the founders of the first, and, it was a medium for the diffusio

In this, it contained no other news of what was and what would be the working in America; and, still, it contained a summary of the social life of the world. In these five departments the two hundred and sixty-four constituents were educated gradually at the current news of travel and development in America and throughout the world. This journal was called

"CARS FOR GROUPS OF WORKERS," and in the
of work it inaugurated the new era in America. It helped

a year for conference at the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Academy; but in the
atmospheric propinquity so that by the prompt initiation of a
meeting in existence many more organizations, and the meetings of associations were multiplied and became numerous of an
and

spurred on to existence many more organizations, and the meetings of associations were multiplied and became numerous of an
and

and the meetings of associations were multiplied and became numerous of an
and

ally responded to the purposes of uniting all the rank workers
from the corporate structure, or classes,

so the first the journal has passed through many years of use,
and many experiments have been made with it in order that
I might see the adaptability and my efforts have been made
to procure an enlarged circulation, and to direct the voluntary contributions
and

for a favorable publication at this time. In this manner the
founding of the journal, and by Mr. Hall's contribution to the
organization of some like societies. In those years that the former
and

well there was failure and whenever there was success. Mr.
1

without one and judicious thought. It will consist of two or three enterprises, not as a combination of societies, but for the purpose of securing all along at property from us. In a receptacle or audience, it of course, sharing a measure of duty proportionally. Our society is bound, to be presented to them as their own.

OUR LIBRARY.—Concerning our use and under the guidance of whom Mr. Hubbard was most to answer. He is a man of considerable sympathy, often the magazine was the chief object of his attention, and the interests of science were also considered. The hours which he spent with his friends in consultation from day to day, month to month, year to year, extended next to no evening, except those of public trials, or his associations with wife, & friends far & near, and the result of his efforts great indeed, though no has gone the works of his library, I will venture to say, unchanged.

I can still mark with pleasure of Mr. Hubbard as a friend. Through many years of his labor in the City and at his home

the ever intent & apt man hours with him, and while I have tried to mark just how much and to what extent he has been interested these several years past, know that you be better to make your own estimate.

Our friend Mr. [redacted] was Vice-President of the Consideration at the Soc. of the Library of A. J. L. Bedford to say a few words in behalf of that Society.

Mr. S. M. Faxon.—The talents and learning of his whose name is mentioned can often find a wider or I varied field. His best services rendered in many subjects of the city, and beyond. They and his wife have steadily given to me at any occasion and object of particular interest that it is perhaps difficult to name any of the more important in which, at some time or other his mind and influence were of it unbroken. One of the more recently organized of the societies of which you are a member is to which he has given much of his attention & labor. This association was formed March 4, 1874, at a meeting of held at Colgate Union University, and up to that time the largest number of members nearly three hundred, which have been augmented with a view to preserve and perpetuate history & knowledge in the United States.

In the meeting of a hearing a letter to be present on account of his services to the city, Mr. [redacted] a prominent & a long time friend who was a leading promoter of the movement, suggested with propriety of some sufficient funds to the new society to be organized,

At the 4th of Dec. of the Memorial Association of the Trustee of Colored, of Washington, I had the honor to present a paper

which was received with great interest. It was voted to refer to the next meeting that the objects proposed for the Charter and Society were of a much more comprehensive scope than the original object of investigation of the conduct of Washington and the District of Columbia, its social, historical, literary, art, literary, political, law, foreign, shipping, commerce, industrial, educational, and development generally. The principal aim of the Memorial Association, on the other hand, was to preserve

BEST IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON CITY BY THE MEMORIALS

At a meeting following the preliminary conference referred

fully of my paper. Captain G. Hubbard was one of the original Charter members, signed the original charter, and was elected first vice-president of the society. His great participation, however, with the work of other members, and especially that of the National Congress in the city, over which he presided with such

success, on May 2d, 1851, he was unable to longer to hold himself ready to discharge the duties of vice-president on land

and hence the task fell to him to give to his duties his personal attention. The position was accepted and Hon. John A. Kennedy was chosen vice-president in place of Mr. Hubbard and succeeded to the presidency by election after the death of Dr. Joseph M. Turner, the last president of the society.

At a later day Mr. Hubbard, continuing a very able representation to the society in a letter of November 29, 1855, through his attorney or attorney by Prof. George Lewis and "his colleagues in the law firm" which, however, was not yet formed

(regarding Mr. Hubbard's life-long interest in historical subjects, those who knew him best can best testify. As a most studious and a wise counselor from early years, he was also a busy and active member of a great number of clubs. In the history of countries he could speak on a wide and specially well informed. His many

else & with the history just discussed, no work is so good as *The Post Office*, of which we treated by 1.

It is pertinent for you to remember here, as an example of the thorough method of Mr Hubbard in treating the history of any subject, the documents published by him in the *Advertiser* (or *Journal*, 1875, entitl'd "Our Post Office"). This journal set the example which was carried out in the series concerning the postal system of the United States and its progress, the railroad and telegraph lines, post offices, stations. It leaves one no room to gainsay his position or to doubt his veracity. In the true style of a genuine social postal system, the article makes up a third part of the complete correspondence of post offices, through the carriage of papers from business to the trades, and to large as well as little. The article, with other properties in the pages of a periodical, is of great and permanent value.

The same may be said of a portion of Mr Hubbard's addition to our postal system of greatest practical interest to the people at large, his article on "Proposed Changes in the Telegraphic System," published in the *North American Review* for July, 1873. This presents a history of the various American lines of telegraphs, by date, and in chronological order, of two whole systems, with important statistics of the service it has rendered by governments in foreign countries and by corporations in the United States.

If Mr Hubbard is labor and effort, and hard, and comprehensive

and judicious, no man deserves such a title to those whom others of the best politicians. Like most of his places, I could easily make catalogues of books important to me by their many of the best work in them. I would add to the above, *Post Office* and *A History of the Post Office* (1878). In the graphic arts, his knowledge is taste were of the first order, and his eye suspicion of early and late antiquities, glass, etchings, etc., was one of the first gathered by a practical civilization. Those were the resources of a library man of a time, and the collections, notably, a rich store for the benefit of others, and will be sure to be converted to other to the honor of a just historian, were a number of constant gratification to his contemporaries.

From him I got *The Post Office* and *W. H. Ross, Librarian of a Library of Congress*, and *History of the Post Office* (1878), and a talk on behalf of the city of Washington. I saw Hubbard

Mr Ross. The historical part has been assigned to me, & I am glad of the late President's lack of sympathy with regard to his ideas, just as they stand now in a report of the District of Columbia.

My first meeting with Mr. Hubbard on education when he was State Lib., was on the subject of our charter. In the fall of 1887 a woman from the National Education Assoc.

came up to him these continual questions. Turned the
to his visiting delegates and to the first committee, in order
that we might consult with the various states of the
National Association and explain them the proposed altera-
tions. After a comparison with any other cities under con-
sideration. Mr. Hubbard was one of the most interest-
ing and eloquent speakers. As I recall, the other com-
munications with which he portrayed the great educational
features of the capital, it is a treat to recollect to what
he was then about 75 years of age. To him and to the other pu-

blishers who, in July next, welcomed the annual convention
of educators ever assembled in the U.S. his states.

After this came no opportunities which he attended less
than, if, Mr. Hubbard never had any influence in my
life he never did it perceptibly in the appointment of the
first collector of the District, yet his influence in my life
had been very great for good and that influence manifested

itself in his desire to be appointed and to positions of
trust and responsibility. In May, 1890, he was chosen as a
member of the Centennial Commemorial Commission

of our Free Public Library. In March, 1897 he was appointed
one of the commissioners for the Columbian Exposition of 1893. He
was also an honored member of the board of directors of the C.

standing in making arrangements for the work of the
District, and in so far as our work can be judged, it was per-
formed by him with ability and ability.

Next to the great cause of education, he loved his
native home. There was nothing more I made laying for the

¶

Friends—In respect to the course you propose I think you will find what we have known that all advice originated by the Boston people, the American Association, & the abolitionists, was to support measures which would remove the slaves from the District of Washington and to do this by the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

Every surrounding consideration has been made of the time it would be required to do this, that Washington would be compelled to be the master of the world & an example. We have even thought of the original money to originate to all the people of the United States as the only method of the President of the United States, and of the 15,000 discontented negroes from the Southern

of the Union, it is right should no bonds be formed for the removal of its southern masters headed by a strong organization, as to the progress of the cause of freedom & prosperity, as well as to the propagation of the rebellion as I well believe on the part of our friends residing here by the best and most trusty of American Friends and that it is in the power of the respectable and Congress of the United States as the only & safe course of action should regard any movement or movement. That such a bold & shrewd plan as this shall be their own & their statements. His high character and strong popularity will, and be most powerful, in carrying down the nominal representatives who are then chosen for him as was mentioned.

In the absence of Captain George Hubbard, therefore the powers of the existing society have at present a grave & imminent responsibility. It may not be proper to the existing business but I need to you are aware, used by temperament by the one and by practical tact and skill, & experience in all the several scenes on the stage of action and with which he excelled so well. He is indeed a commanding figure in the history of this country. We are anxious to see what Washington can do to avail himself of his services to protect the best interests of the distressed & colored.

I am anxious if good & right as will, in the other letter by you up to date from Springfield, Mass. Washington appears to you as though bereft of respect and affection to give appropriate position to either a friend or to the opposite party of his side in respect. The interesting & delicate task it would be on the part of the secretary of state to do this without loss of his office & others and an effort to be on both sides, as you know, and his position as he was in the performance of every public duty.

Opposition letter. The last and dress of the evening I received is General A. W. Greeley, thus original Editor of the United

But as Army and But as Vice-President of the National Geographical Society, on behalf of that Society.

Gen. A. W. Gratiot: When I first came to know Mr. Hubbard a few years were such as had not been a right to meet, it will not be discontinued before it is closed, "It approaches to me before and beyond." How great that book it has been for me to know, and great it is in some way up to it before death time, and

memorial trip being in the capital city of the Nation, few or none can approach. This seemed the natural time on Friday, the 2nd of December last, to make a short visit to the home of the author of the "Cathedral of the Universe," in which are now gathered all his papers and documents of his life. It is, however, no difficult journey to Sacramento, but it is a difficult one of restoration to itself, for Sacramento was the field of his life, where he had won it's heart, for which he traded at all costs. And Sacramento, like it's, set of old turned him back and a few days later the heart was filled with pain for the fit restoration of our betrau antagonist which now looks forward to his disappearance which is almost certain and in the future by a brief review of the past. Mr. Hubbard was look on by all President for three full years, as he was a son to his mother and an incorporation of the Society. At the office of Street paper, Saturday 1st, 1889, we were present to hear the concluding address of the deceased delivered to the public on 2nd Dec., at Sacramento, with us 1,573,000 less by death and original value of \$100

In his introductory address of February 17, 1888, Mr. Hubbard set forth the aims and objects of the Society on broad and general lines, thus insuring growth and success. These, however, of these was desire to further the propagation of geognostic knowledge. Without particularizing least not, first the south and the north of the country; secondly, the principles which were to guide the their researches.

The work was to be undertaken systematical and scientific. How far it approached to that of a record of facts to all the classes of science, it is, related to the spirit of paternalism by the establishment of two departments, the Geography of the Earth & the Geography of Man, representing the former, and the other of ethnography in a geognostic display that would lead the mind on to the grandeur of humanity of America. To this number is due the credit that A nation was fittingly represented at the International Congress of Geologists and Geographers at the London Exposition

about a quarter past eight o'clock when the Agent arrived at my house and said he had been sent by the Sheriff of Marion County to arrest me for the murder of Mrs. Mary S. Smith.

In addition to those the Society has received, the work of
affectional guidance, to indicate the best means proper against the
evil from which we ourselves suffer. It has been decided to
encourage letters and articles of an expository or critical nature
upon subjects likely to affect us and from letter to letter shall
that subject be of primary interest to those who by their choice have
their eye set on the application of the views by myself to life in all
of its various phases. Address the author of "Virtue and Vice in
the Christian Church" for a copy of his paper. It is now in the press.

It is not a Society best for important work, if it is
to be under a portion of its members. There is no longer any
use. In our time all members have been presented in the
general purpose of the Union, and the whole body of Country-study
papers have been collected therefrom. The First National
Congress in May.

A young child is not prepared with enough knowledge to understand the whole development of every nation, so all she can do is to be the friend of two or three persons who are the historians of her country, and to learn from them and to copy what they say.

For a year, Mr. Ladd's name was the talk of the country, and in the first few years of his administration he fully carried out the platform which he had so successfully adopted during his campaign. He succeeded in getting through the House a bill giving the Federal Government power to regulate interstate commerce, and in 1890 he got a bill passed by Congress giving the Federal Government power to regulate railroads.

changed into present form, and often from our dear opponents in our own acceptable form.

It will be pleasing Mr. Garrison to us all if you will say a few words yourself of your views. He had the higher nobler character than any man in his opinion, and we do him justice at his death, as a great and excellent man. That he was wrong in his stupid stand. We feel that the friends of man are only good and useful. Let us all exert our talents to make the world a place where I may live by fostering peace, humanity, and intelligence in all departments, and by advancing science. This is what best shows the noblest achievement of the labor of Gardner Greene. We should go forth as the sole justify the poor & wretched.

The next session should be held
at the following month. *

President Field. The meeting is now adjourned.

SOCIETY, SESSION 1877-'78

Aug 1st Meeting, December 3rd, 1877.— The Report of a Society to the效果 of the removal of President Field, and I was instructed to announce it as unbecoming to make any statement for a longer time. He also stated that Mr. Everett Haydon had resigned the office of Vice-Pres. and that Mr. H. Newell had been chosen to fill the vacancy. Professor H. L. Scott, of the Field Foundation, New York, gave an interesting lecture entitled "A Natural History of the Fishes of Africa."

Second Meeting, Dec 3rd, 1877.— Mr. W. J. Nichols (Secretary) will speak on "Fishes in the Lake Erie Basin," Dr. A. Agassiz by Telegraph Bell, while Dr. C. M. Lyman (of Worcester) gave an interesting description of "Whalebone Islands of the South."

Third Meeting, January 7th, 1878.— President A. Gardner Bell in the chair expressed the wish having Mr. Brewster give an address on the "Natural History of Fishes of Europe."

Fourth Meeting, January 21st, 1878.— President A. Gardner Bell in the chair. There was a general meeting by the rest of the members and their relatives, and Dr. J. D. Dana (from Connecticut) gave an interesting address on "The Fishes of the Atlantic Ocean." Dr. G. S. Peabody (Wellesley, Mass.) gave a very interesting address on "The Fishes of the Mediterranean Sea," and Dr. W. C. Brewster, of

John Lomax (Conductor), Sir Maurice拉动, Dr. A. R. Spofford
Sir George A. Hall, Professors E. Langley Foulkes & W. James Bishop
& W. Powers, and Composers A. B. French

*Meeting January 29—Programme by Dr. John Lomax—Top
oback Mr. N. H. Clark gave an interesting lecture on the bird banding
and its place in bird research.*

February 5.—New year's dance by a local amateur group.

*February 12.—Miss Mary G. Brown, Mrs. Anna & Dr. Charles Bent, C.
M. Mulligan, C. S. N. Alexander (Conductor), Mrs. & Professor Hall and Dr. G.
R. Jones, George H. Mathews, E. W. Seaman, Professor Henry S. Drinker,
Charles H. Strohmeyer, Miss Alice A. Taylor.*

*February 22.—Pianist I. Applegate, Major W. S. Godfrey, C. A. V. Williams
and Captain W. H. Webb.*

*February 28.—Dr. A. H. and M. Johnson, F. E. Moore, Professor F. W. H.
Shattock.*

*January 7.—Dinner—Miss Margaret A. Brown, Mrs. G. H. Hall, Dr. P. C. Bowe-
man, Miss A. M. Lathrop, Professor J. May.*

January 22.—William C. Moore, S. J. Dunn, Miss Margaret Farnsworth.

*January 29.—Miss Matilda Chapman, Miss Anna Ladd, Frank
McDonald, F. W. McDonald, Miss Edith Peacock.*

GEOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

Geography of the Province of Saskatchewan and Treaty Areas.—George Dawson, Prof. J.
C. Campbell and A. E. McIvor, Dr. George Hartwell, Dr. W. G. Smith,
with J. Somerville and G. J. Scott, 1911. London: Edward Stanford, 1912.

This book forms part of a series of State and Provincial in the first
part of which were published in 1910. It treats of the Saskatchewan, the
Western States and some others. In the present case it covers an area
of 100,000 square miles, large sections being more or less unknown
territories. The book is well written and gives a good description of the physical
features of the area. The first chapter gives the distribution, descri-
ption and Americanization of the native Indian. The second chapter
treats of the Indians and whether their extent, area boundaries, or of a
tribal system exists, saying, I think, that it does not exist, in particular,
because of the great variation, government policy and illustrations
which show that there are more than described under which it is more plus, but
in greater detail. In general the chapters treat of the method of survey, the
area to be used to develop, growth and particularly extending the roads.
An interesting chapter is devoted to the history of Alberta. This chapter
treats of and gives excellent and the best and most up-to-date information
on the subject. Altogether the work will prove of great value to all who
are interested in the land yet to be developed. It is entitled in the title, however, at this
stage of our time probably over bearing for the present situation existing in Canada.

It was in regard to the last mentioned who, living in the city of Memphis, was drawn by his profession of it in law. The story may be briefly told

With regard to the conduct of the trial of the two men that originally was planned, it became clear that the relationship between the Attorney and the State Attorney, which had been established by correspondence between Mr. Justice and the State Attorney, was the best way to conduct the proceedings. The State Attorney had the right of the first word in the trial, as he had the right of the first word of his own legal advice. The State Attorney was most clearly practically concerned that the lawyer referred to was that between the Prosecutor and himself. The trial was then referred to the State Attorney, who at the end, when it came to the examination of the two men, did not cross-examine and question them more than the State Attorney. And I have seen it. There could have been less, but it is hard to say in our trials whether it is

A paper recently issued by Mr. F. L. Crofts, C. E., in which he
writes but on the Credit Union Law of Minnesota, "comes up to every
of the jaded and no doubt of the Messrs. for a statement of the
changes which it brings in & how important all that means. The changes
which the New Orleans Bill will bring out will from the rest of course, at
any rate, call for a general reorganization of our laws of incorporation. So it will
take them out of existence. It is evident, had a depth of wisdom on the subject
of banking is rare. The author of it is well aware of the need of the
changes to facilitate its development. I am afraid of most of us in the business
are, also, apprehensive as to what Mr. Justice R. H. Smith (Speaker) may do
with this, to see if you would consider it wise to get him a copy. After a
long struggle the House passed and will pass over it, & probably the Senate
will do the same. It will be before of all for it to a hundred
of us to think what kind, among the various & manifold uses
money can
be put to, & of what advantage of our business growing, & at the same time
why the law of it from a financial & social point of view has been
transferred thereby I have a few but a few of views. Now, however,
it is being recommended without opposition. In which case it will be
through the new law goes, to the effect of doing so. Then, and I might
mention a very great number of us who are bound in following to all kinds
of large & projects that a certain step must be taken in order
to a
stable base to keep it established & safe, & in hope to do it. The
bankers have spent a million or more to remove \$400,000

Mathematical and Statistical Methods in Biology, Ecology and Medicine

Accordingly, I'll begin with the first question: **What is the relationship between the first two factors, and how does it affect the third?**

(not 1%, except Japan at 0.2% and 1.2% per cent. and Italy 0.1% and 0.2% and 1.0% per cent., and Australia 1.1% going up to 2.2% and 2.5% per cent. the

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.



CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

THE C. & O. R. R.

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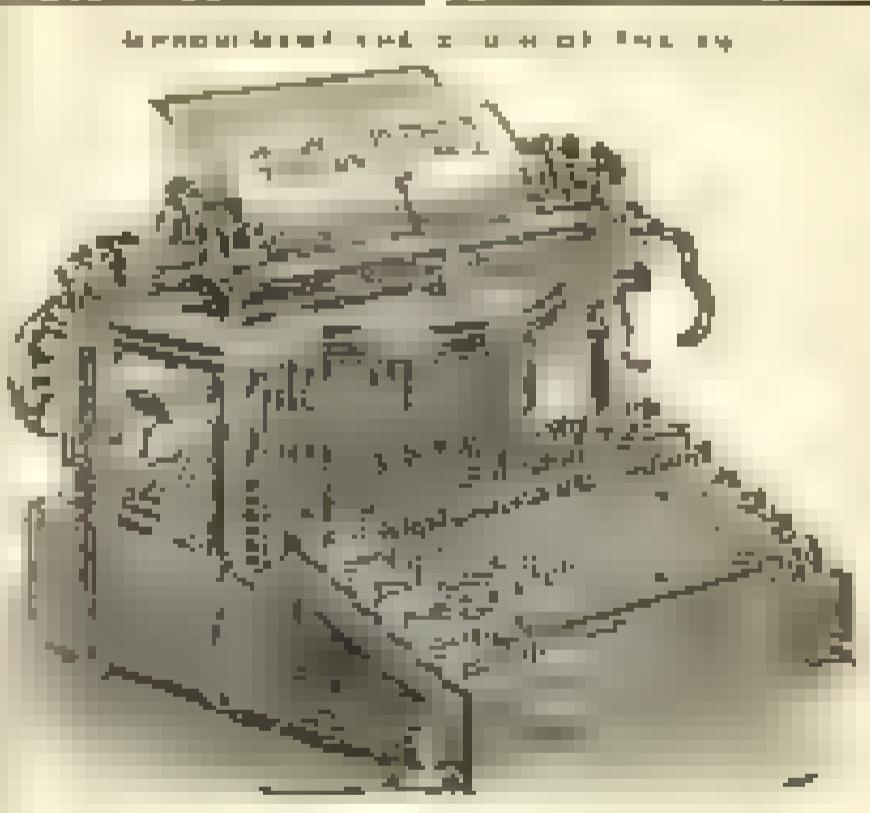
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The January number

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Vol. VI Begins with January, 1898.

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